## THE REPUBLICAN

EDITED BY E. PERCY HOWE.

Holly Springs, Jan. 19, 1839.

The Undersigned deems it an act of justice due to himself to state to his democratic friends that it is not his fault that the Republican has not been published regularly and in due season, THE EDITOR.

THE THESPIANS

On Saturday Evening played "THE STRANGER." and "ROBIN ROUGHBAD" to large and highly gratified audience. The gentleman who impersonated Mrs. HAL-LER did remarkably well. He possesses histrionic powers of a superior order .-We would caution him, however, against over-action. His suiting the action to the word, in two instances, was in bad taste, and not gracefully done; it was too much life "playing," and marred his otherwise very respectable performance. The gentleman who enacted the unfortunate and misanthropic "Stranger" looked the part well-and in some of the scenes, those with Francis particularly, was all that could be wished. But in the deep and trying parts of the play, he was not spir-ited enough, perhaps from a fear of over-tally taking up. ited enough, perhaps from a fear of overdoing his part. The portrayal of deep emotion is the most difficult task which falls to the votary of MELPOMENE -and to accomplish it successfully the actor, however gifted, must entirely forget himself, his pudience and the illusion of the scene. the being he represents. ved and executed his

he very pert and impudent brian, the author had in his eye, when writing the part. But OLD SOLO-MON and PETER were the great comic attractions of the piece, and kept the audience in a row, by their inimitable drolleries.

After the play several comic songs were sung, which were well received.

In the afterpiece; Robin, OLD SNACKS, and MARGARY were irresistibly humorous. The other parts were tolerably well

The Thespians deserve great credit and the thanks of the community, for devising the means of passing away the long winter evenings so rationally and pleasantly.

From the patronage hestowed on the Thespians, we are inclined to the opinion that a handsome edifice for their use might be built by subscription. The crowded audiences which have thus far filled the place temporarily fitted up as a theatre, to witness the performances of the Thespians, is an evidence that we have hundreds of play-goers among us, and we doubt not that a well regulated Theatre would always be supported. Marshall County is the most populous one in the State, and ought to be as capable of sustaining a place of rational amusement as any of its older sisters. Besides, a handsome little theatre would be an additional ornament to our beautiful town. We are aware that some worthy people consider theatrical exhibitions of a bad tendency. Plays of a certain order undoubtedly do have a pernicious tendency. But while a theatre is managed by some of the most respectable and moral of the citizens of a community, whose wives and sisters form a portion of its audiences, the strictest moralist has a guarantee of the strongest and most sacred nature, that nothing of a lewd or immoral cast, will be exhibited. Besides, although the stage has too frequently been prostituted to pander to the depraved and vitiated society of crowded and luxurious cities, it by no means follows that it must invariably and necessarily be a school of dissipation and immorality. We are of dissipation and immorality. We are of the number who believe that the stage is capable of being made one of the most powerful of moral agent, in chastening and elevating human nature. Such a play for instance as "The Stranger" is as a beacon and a warning to the young fair one, who witnesses its representation, whose love of pleasure might prompt her.

musele; and when roused to exertion, by a long denial of justice, or by years of oppressive legislation, their retribution is terrible. Sir, history is full, alas, too full, too full, of illustrations. There are an hundred volumes in your library crimsoned with the story of popular vengeance. Turn to those tones of human vice and folly be found that, however postposed or aggravated by other causes, they always commenced with some unregarded disaffection of the people. Mr. Speaker: the agrarism spirit is very dangerous; it is spreading in tending to the voung fair of the people of pleasure might prompt her.

Por the last ten years, fostered by unequal laws and high tariff duties, it has spread widely and deeply particular. whose love of pleasure might prompt her to plange into dissipation, tending to engulph her finally in rule of society, and the contract of plants of the inequalities of wealth, the artificial distinctions of society, and the contract of plants of the contract of the contrac gulph her finally in ruin, and to destroy pe her peace of mind forever. It is besides full of enobling sentiments—of scenes and characters which appeal most potintly to the hearts of the audience, and bear witness how noble, how divine are virtue and generosity! Francis, the Countess, and her brother, are all that is generous, characters, the potential properties, and, as such, are models worthy to be set before the young for imitation. The chattering, vain and for imitation. The chattering, vain and egotistical OLD Solomon, with his "foreign correspondence," and the part and impudent and brazen-faced Miss Charlotte: after the mirth elicited by the r ridiculous displays of pomposity and vain learning, evaporates, are heartily despised. Indeed this play is as powerful a moral lesson as any which could be read from the pulpit against vice, pride, insolence and vanity. It is, too, an exhortation to benevolence and charity and vir-

tue. But we are compelled to clos :

TRI-WEEKLY MISSISSIPPIAN. The first No. of this valuable paper has just reached us. It is full of articles of interest to the general reader. We copy from it the first days proceedings of the State Legislature,

In Octibbeha a Democrat (Thompson) has been elected to the Lagislature in place of a Whig (Skinner).

The Democrats have made a gain of more than three hundred votes in the County of Yazon since the election previous to the late one Heretofore the Whigs have carried the County by four hundred majority. At the late election they triumph by only about 70 majority.

UNION BANK. In to-days paper our readers will find an able article concerning the Union bank of Missippi, which though the contribution of another, expresses our own views

HON. J. F. H. CLAIBORNE We made a few remarks last week in relation to this gentleman, which we were led to, by noticing in some of the Whig Presses, a disposition to persecute him efforts (his Defence of the Settlers of the Public Lands) which stamps him a staunch friend and advocate of the rights of man, and gives striking evidences that had he continued in the councils of his country, a few years longer, he would have distinguished himself among the master-minds of the Carrieral are the forement charmoion. of the Capitol, as the foremost champion Look at the at of the MANY, against the encroachments are thousand

of the ABISTOCRATIC FEW.

The speech is the speech of an enthus- scoffed at by the iastic advocate of equality, a hater of the odious aristocratic distinctions and oppressions which are the effects of partial legislation-of one who beholds the " wrongs and outrages with which easth is filled," miserable wretches, stary and the commisseration of philanthropy for the oppressed. It is in the tone of a reformer, who feels and knows that the reformer is a political point of view? I pass this by—the odious systems of landlord and tenant, and absenteism, institutions bequeathed to us by the work- and sewar ing men of the revolution, have not secured to their children so wide a distribution of the blessings of freedom and plenty and happiness, as was intended by the illustrious donors, and as they are capable of dispensing, and who is ready and willing to go as far as he who will go farth-est to secure the greatest possible amount of good to the greatest number of the people; and the most equitable distribution have, no doubt, read the speech we allude to, but a re-perusal of a portion of it, will

The people of this country are not blind. All our acts are scrutinized and canvassed by the poorest settler in the backwoods. If they should discover partial legislation; our statute-books teeming with laws that operate to the benefit of one portion of society at the expense of another; relieving wealthy merchants, endowing colleges where a poor boy never enters; supporting at great expense a military institution monopolized by the influence of the properties of the propertie expense a military institution monopolized by the influential, and conferring extravagant marries on men who manage cotillions better than armies; should they see all this, and compare it with the little that has been done for

scenes of crime and blood, will soften under the Rans de Vache, the early song of childhood.

It is an undying feeling; and when one has gone out from his father's wasted roof, and in the untrodden forest clustered his family around some humble shed, can be see it wrested from him by the laws of his country, without cursing that country and those who govern it?

Sir, what can compensate a government for the loss of without cursing that country and those who govern it.

Sir, what can compensate a government for the loss of
the love of its people? What is your overflowing treasury when it is filtered from the tears of the wretched
wrung from the hard earnings of those who would coin
their blood for your protection, and rampart round this
Capitol with their dead bodies before it should be pol-Capitol with their dead bodies before it should be polluted by the presence of an enemy? Sir, if you wish to extinguish the fatal feeling to which I have alluded, to secure the quiet enjoyment of vested rights for ages to come, you will give to every man who seeks it a home in the soil. There is little faith in parchments or charters, or in the liberty they affect to guarantee; but it is probable this government would endure uncounted centuries, if every quarter section of the public domain was the bona fide property of an actual settler. Incorporate every man with the soil, cluster around him the blessed endearments of home and you bind him in an allegiance stronger than a thousand oaths.

Mr. Speaker: For years past our legislation and our constitution, or at least the spirit of our constitution, have been frequent antipodes to each other. The constitution rose from the wreek of ancient prejudices, a structure of light and beauty based upon the great principle of equal rights, and dedicated to rational liberty and law. The other has too often been deformed by features incompatible with the genius of the age; stamped

and law. The other has too often been deformed by features incompatible with the genius of the age; stamped with the crude conceptions of feudal times; fettered with restriction dug up from sepulchred centuries. Thus your criminal code in this age of philosophy, is founded on the precepts of Draco. The dungeon and the scaffold do their work as they did a thousand years ago; and the Promethian light of science that we hold in our hands, serves but to show the skeletons of the victims shut up for debt, who have perished amid the death damps of your jails and prisons. The same current runs through your whole system of jurispendence. For years past it pense of another. What is your tariff system, but a coning outrage on the great principle of equality; an expeiment on the forbearance and credulity of the people;
hameful plan to enrich the non-producers, at the exinse of those who produce? What are your banks,
but part and parcel of the same system devised to harness in the service of the few the God-given energies of

starving for b maternal symphistic child, are drive this Government for ering children. The and outrages with which easth is filled," miserable wretches, starving and plundering, to labor in the plundering, to labor in the peniter iaries or perish on the seaffolds. You create criminals, and then chastise

depravity of a promiseuous association; the vassal tenantry who fawn upon the rich proprietor at the polls—
a species of Helote, more servile than a southern slave,
who, receiving for his duily labor just enough to support
life, never hopes for emancipation Oh, sir, could we
throw open those prison manufactories, could we reduce
the price of public land, and place a home within the

of that good. In short it is a speech worthy of one who prided himself on being a Representative of the people, not of aristocratic corporations. Most of our readers not fail, we think, to afford them as much pleasure as it has us; we therefore extract the following:

The people of this country are not blind. All our acts are scrutinized and canvassed by the poorest settler

gentlemen will regret their course.

Sir, are we to pass laws to restrict emigration? Are we to issue a writ of Ne exeat? Must we throw a barrits fevered in her cause—when the rich and edu

rits fevered in her cause—when the rich and educated of the south were moving in mailed array against this Government, had the men of moderate property joined them, this Union would have passed away for ever.—This very Capitol would have become the fortress of a frontier State; this district the battle-ground of brothers! Sir, you owe a boon to those suffering people.

Mr. Speaker, this is the only Government that ever speculated in the soil. England, when she held dominion here, was prodigal in her donations. Spain gave away her lands. Her sons were the pioneers of this new world: nor storms, nor unknown seas, nor famine, nor shipwreek could deter them. On, on they went, in the career of high adventure. Land and honors were the rewards she held out to them, and their whole history is a series of phenomena, from the outset of her great navigator to the downfall of Montezuma—the most extraordinary triumph ever obtained by civilized valor over physical force. Texas has pursued the same policy and its wisdom is evident. If her public domain had been fettered with the same legal restraints to settlement that exist here, not five hundred of the many thousands now there would have crossed the Sabine.—

very ashes of the dead to preserve the integrity of this Union; and when you shout your battle-ery, our gallant men will echo it from mountain to valley and from State to State; wherever your banner floats, and wherever the "blows fall heaviest and thickest " there they will be, the bold and generous settler of the west.

FOR THE MARSHALL COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

UNION BANK. tled. Indeed there can be but little room eventually "unbank most of the other by the very to doubt, that one half of the odium at- Banks of the State. of all their pecuniary maladies, by only tiality and favoritism, and the many but this institution.

I cannot coincide with friend Howard in integrity of the citizens. together with his confessed ignorance of of our State. Howard does not know that the bonds of of payment. a tender of their notes as equivalents, thus season. usering these inveterate foes of the U. B an institution was the primeval cause? I quished. to redeem all her post notes in Northern ance from banks. notes. I most heartily concur in the opin- cations. Yours, &c. ion that "no one has been injured by the issuance of these post notes; but that on the contrary every one has been benefitted and the currency of the State improved; and that many who owed executions have been enabled to pay them, and save the very Banks themselves "have been o'clock P. M. enabled to collect largely, and transfer a heavy suspended debt into available from the depth of contempt into which it had fallen in consequence of a suspension of specie payment, and to which the Planters and Agricultural Banks, notwithstanding their impudent arrogance are more indebted than any other single cause for their ability now to pay specie.-

ment of the object for which institution are committee on elect created; yet we find both in the circum- Mr. Wright, of Lownie stances of the community, as well as in a committee of five man Mr. Editor :- In the Mississippean of the fact that the bonds were only held to ted to revise and amend the Mr. Editor:—In the Mississippean of the fact that the could were only the House, which motion prevalence the 28th ult., there is an editorial article the amount of five millions of dollars, and Messes. Wright, Smith, Roman on the Union Bank, I know not whether the fact that with but few exceptions, from Cox and Roberts, were as to call it censorious or lauditory. In the the Great Pennsylvania bank down to the Speaker to constitute and merited encomium passed upon the highly Plummer Institute at Grenada, all'are en motion was then made that a me respected and esteemed gentleman, Gov. gaged if not directly, indirectly, through be appointed to inform the Runnels, I as well as every impartial citi- their commission houses in Natchez and to proceed to business zen most cordially endorse. Friend How- New Orleans, in dealing in cotton, and Natchez, observed, that he had ard speaks the language not only of "truth instead of granting accommodation to the stood the Senate would not a and suberness," but of deep-felt experience. Planter on his note at six per cont compel P. M.—he would there's when he says, "that at the time of chart- him to draw on their favorite merchants, the motion be laid on the time ering this institution, this community was at from fifteen to thirty per cent. It is til 10 c'clock, A. M. Toesd involved so deeply in debt, engendered by not therefore to be wondered at, that the a course of ruinous and reckless specula- controlers of these Banks, together with a OF Da. King Speace or tion," from which nothing could relieve band of hireling scribblers, should wield them, but a liquidation of these debts or their pens, and strain their lungs, in atan exchange of property. I doubt not but, tempts to excite prejudices and hostility dance with the joint resoluhe in the article alluded to, endeavored to against the Union bank, for having the ling the two Houses to the divest himself of his original prejudices courage to do openly and directly that to resume our duties. against this institution, he does not I think which they are doing menkingly and inaward that degree of merit in mitigating directly; and that their jealousy is excited the heavy pecuniary embarrassment in at the ability that this movement will give meet Our which the whole State was involved, to the Union bank to sustain itself, minister much facilitated, and recommended which this institution is most justly enti- to the pressing wants of the citizens, and agreeable than they have been

tempted to be excited against the Union In the article alluded to, there is one that the Bank, had its origin, not in the injudicious position assumed, which I cannot depre- and our conduct management of this institution, but in the cate in two strong terms, the suggestion may continue to sad disappointment, which many have of friend Howard, to abolish the system sure they hatherto have been be experienced who had alsely cherished the of Branches, and substitute agencies in sy mutual good feeling, and a belief that after a most reckless specula- their stead; nor do I think that the economy House, that our lobors may be tion based reither upon well-directed ent- of such a plan, would attone for the many will promote the virtue and a erprise or capital, they would be healed ills which would inevitably flow from par. the credit of our State; and see a folding their arms and looking towards debts which would be created from a want of a general knowledge of the ability and which I have always received a

the indirect censure he casts upon this I hope that neither you Mr. Editor, or the institution for having issued "post-notes." public, will infer from the foregoing re-But from his usual candor and fairness in marks, that I am an advocate for the gen-duties. expressing his opinions on all occasions, eral system of Banks dealing in the staple

"the character of the negotiation of the They are merely intended to excuse if bonds of the Bank," should have expected not justify, the Union Bank, in pursuing are going to erect a splendid in him to have remained scilent, lest his a course of extraordinary policy, at a mowan t of information should cause him to ment of great pecuniary embarrassment, New Orleanes. The east of he a inflect a wound, when his intention would when a combination of circumstances, plated ed line is calculated at \$1 seem to have been, to have warded off had conspired to render the debts of the of which 25,000 dollars are already blows aimed by some malignant foe of Planters onerous indeed, tho' small comthis, both much praised and abused insti- pared with their resources, yet greatly "THE WORLD IN GOVERN tution. Is it indeed possible! that friend disproportioned to their immediate means

the State were the only ones which the The derangement of the currency, and Commissioners succeeded in negotiating; the pressing demands of their foreign cre- of Mr. Withington. We can't be and that they were sold, not for the "hard ditors, I call them foreign in contradistinc- Nashville Banner with the arms grit," in hand paid, but on a credit, to be tion, to those within the State; had not remarks of that print on the way paid in instalments, the last of which will the Union Pank interposed her rower. not be due, according to the terms of ne. the present crop would have been forced gotiation until August 1839, at which time into market and sacrificed to glut the avthese post-notes are made payable. And arice of these Shylocks, as they would liar character of the times by that had the Union bank issued her notes become the purchasers, for the purpose of strong, honest mind, which has bepayable on demand, as the terms of agree- an honest honorable speculation ! but in ment were "species or its equivalent," that consequence of the advance of sixty dol-Old Nic, would most graciously have en. lars per bale by the bank, the planter can formytion, would with adm abled the Planters and Agricultural bank embrace the opportunity of disposing of ness of the king of Lalliput. to resume specie payment, and have made his crop at the most advanced price of the statute, which end of our eggs at

Notwithstanding these beneficial rewhich are entirely under the control of N. sults, I conceive this measure of the bank Bank-men and federalists, as instruments justifiable only as one of emergency,to crush an institution reared expressly adopted in the midst of a general calamfor the purpose of alleviating the great ity; and that it should be only of a temppecuniary distress of the community, and orary nature, and that as soon as the capthereby prevent many from rushing under ital and industry of the country, shall have this country. He has strong, clear she protection of a National Institution, to resumed their accustomed channels, this -- is an eloquent and interesting prosave them from the very ills of which such measure of the banks should be relin. and a powerful, convincing writer

am however happy to find that our good | The general resumption of specie payfriendof the Mississippian leaving techni- ment by the banks, will soon restore equal- get tired of one another. He has cal legal quibling, and viewing with ex- poise of trade, commerce and exchanges, been called to labor panded, patriotic feelings the "circum- and the advanced price of cotton will en- spere, to accept the Presidency a stances of the countty" " sees no great able the Planter upon whom the other tinguished Colleges, and to objection to the issuance of post-notes," classes of society depend to become hereand that this wise provision of the board after independent of this kind of assist-

funds at the current rate of exchange, "a Shouln I be so fortunate as to find space | ses all subjects of importance pledge which (he most justiy remarks) in your columns for these reflections, I will be redeemed," renders these abomin. shall be encouraged at another time, when able post notes not only equal to, but more leisure will permit to re sume this their pastor, that which he believes greatly preferred both by Merchants and important and engrossing subject, in re- just and proper, and never to relate foreign creditors, to specie itself, and as ply to some censures against this Bank that which he would do himself. available, as the Pennsylvanian demand contained in one of the Vicksburg publi-

A CITIZEN OF MARSHALL. MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE. ADJOURNED SESSION

Monday, January, 7, 1838 .- The Sentheir property from sacrifice. Nor have there being a quorum present, Mr. Farthe beneficial influence of these post notes rar took the chair. On motion of Mr Aubeen confined solely to individuals, but gustus, the Senate adjourned until three

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M. after some remarks made by Mr. Gordon funds." Thus the credit of these banks, and others upon the propriety of electing and that of the state abroad, have been a President of the Senate pro. tem , it was raised by this skilful act of financering moved by Mr. Grayson, that the Senate adjourn until to-morrow morning 10 clock which was decided in the affirma-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Monday, 7th January, 1838.—This day at 12 o'clock, the House met pursuant to adjournment. The roll having been called, seventyfive members answerd to their Although I am one of those who have names. On taking the Chair the Speaker he may perish in a fire of his own ever conceived it to be in general an illi. Mr. King of Pankin addressed the U. ever conceived it to be in general an illi. Mr. King, of Rankin addressed the House

in, and their cradentials

Relying upon that on promise I made when I first enter faithfully and impartially to dish

We perceive by that value Free Trader that the citizens of

OBJECTS OF LEGIS

The following letter is from the clined for his old people. ton looks at things as they are

Boston Recorder, in reply to or complaints that he did not support License Law at the recent electi

NEWBURY, Nov. 10 180 We belong to a republic every here depends upon the popular will necessity is the greatest of all of Never , let that be done by LAW with with me, A heavy burden of prod upon that man's shoulders, who is republic and among our factions, w or attempts to extend the sphere into the possible or promeasure well the consequ will arise, and triumph, and unau reed hands will touch the sacred ark. temporals; this carrying of religion